

CONFESSIONS OF A RIVAL OF SATAN

Continued from Seventeenth Page.

who was running a vaudeville house, paying his wife no salary and receiving large sums from rich men for bringing about desired introductions, that I did not think much of his women. He seemed annoyed, for, thinking me rich, he kept his eye on me as a good one to bleed.

"One day his agent, acting as intermediary between the theatre and rich men about town, well street brokers and patrons of gambling houses, said to me: 'Don't imagine that our actresses are the only beauties at our command. If you really want to meet a stunning woman of refinement and society connection I can accommodate you.' So he introduced me to Mrs. Susette, a fine looking lady and charming, companionable manner. We became attached from the start, and he sailed for Europe on the St. Louis, on July 15, 1901. In the fall, we planned a trip around the world, and sailed from Genoa in October of that year. This lady believed me the genuine Drayton, and on a promise of marriage consented to make the tour.

"As Mrs. Drayton, she was a valuable ally in all my plans, though innocent of my identity. Her fine presence and pleasing personality won powerful friends. The part in this trip that has been famous was our meeting at Port Said with John H. Walker, Governor of Ceylon, and 'Tom' Walker, a millionaire Scotchman of the island. As I was traveling with a retinue of servants, fine dogs and every evidence of wealth, we were royally welcomed everywhere.

"When Millionaire Walker suggested that I buy his horses at Calcutta and race them during the Victoria meet I concurred and gave him my 100,000 rupees, promising to stop over at Calcutta and do the races. I carried along letters from the governor and Mr. Walker, and going to that city as an owner of horses, and bearing the name of Drayton, I had things my own way.

"I was put up at the clubs, invited to the best functions and enabled to bet in any amount on credit. This I did to the extent of more than 200,000 rupees—about \$60,000—which amount, by the way, I still owe in seven checks.

"My departure from Calcutta was due to the fact that I did not want to expose my hand, for I had deposited books drafts to the amount of \$50,000 and told the bookmakers that it would cover my losses. As there is no law to collect gambling debts, I could not be held for the offense.

"We made a triumphal tour through India, stopping at the noted places, and finally reached Calcutta. Arriving at Calcutta, I presented to Minister Bick my credentials—which I had carefully manufactured—to the effect that I was empowered to act as a member of the firm of Drayton, Endicott & Co., a bogus firm of course. The scheme worked to a charm. I was placed on strong footing at the embassy, received courtesies, special privileges at state functions, such as the cherry blossom fete at the temple of city of Koto and at times of the Mikado, also at number of dinners.

"Mrs. Drayton impressed people and was of great service to me in matters of society etiquette, which, with our abundant means, gave us standing, and I don't think our identity was ever questioned. We stopped five weeks in the Philippines, where I promoted several schemes. I bought a bankrupt bus line in Australia for Philippine service and established a 'rickshaw company.'

"In Sum I was entertained by the King on preceding credentials which I had manufactured and plastered with ribbons and great seals. I informed His Majesty that I wanted him to build an American railroad in Siam. At the conclusion of a royal banquet of many courses, with special attentions showered on the King by 'Mrs. Drayton,' I received a valuable railroad concession through the famous teakwood country. The line was to be thirty-six miles long and the concession good for ninety-nine years. I have it yet, and but for the Pinkertons I might have made a fortune out of the railroad.

"In India we were entertained by the Viceroy, Lord Curzon, and his wife, invited to a state banquet, and at the races we sat in the royal box. I posed simply as J. Cunningham Drayton and expressed my disapproval of the real Mr. Drayton's manner, and at times expressed him severely. This made an impression and established my standing beyond question. I had previously met Mrs. Arthur Paget and won her good graces, which enabled me to meet many great people. Thus it was that I reached the Viceroy and his charming Chicago wife."

"Such are some of the adventures of this thirty year graduate of the mercantile post trading schools of the Indian Territory country. A strange feature of his career is that in the face of ninety-seven newspapers exposing his identity last July, with Pinkerton circulars sent broadcast with his photograph, he was enabled to marry two wealthy and prominent women in Texas—a widow of El Paso, who gave him \$50,000 outright, he says, and another lady, of Houston, who was worth \$300,000.

"With the \$100,000 from his bride he re-emerged in London. The American police did not discover his identity in these marriages until it was too late. Both victims were granted quick divorces to protect their property from the alleged Drayton. The El Paso lady was granted a divorce in three hours, and the Houston lady in two days.

"Everybody nothing has played a more curious part in the young man's operations than a certain French building. Of it he says: 'I bought the dog in Paris, of the Club de Luxe Kennels, for \$500 francs. It proved a most valuable ally to me in giving a speedy acquaintance with prominent people whom I wished to know especially women. Any one seeing a dog like my French bull would naturally admire it. It opened the way to further acquaintances—old world leads to another. I knew the weakness of human nature and bought the dog extremely cheap. I extended my acquaintance with men and women of money. I had only to parade the animal in the way of these people and they were sure to inquire about the dog, and when they found that I was the famous J. C. Drayton, the New York millionaire and society man, allied to the Astors by marriage, all the rest was easy."

"There is nothing like a stunning dog to open the way to a pretty woman's heart. My dog was finally stolen from me at the Auditorium in Chicago. A detective, on my trail with a dozen others, captured the dog one day. I accused him and threatened proceedings. He said he knew nothing about the dog and advised me to keep still, as he could be of value to me. In the end, I learned what the detective was doing, how much they were paid by the agency, and how much Mr. Drayton was charged for keeping me

under surveillance. I have nothing to fear.

"As I have said, I studied law enough to know within what limits I could act. There is nothing about my recent operations here or in Europe to make me serious trouble. At the same time I see how wrong my course has been. It is time to turn over a new leaf. I prefer to tell my own story, and leave the police to make the rest of it. I have been married four times, but divorced in each case, and in two instances given the quickest divorces on record in any state."

A strong point with the young adventurer is his simple, straightforward, unassuming manner—frank, fair and pleasant. Every word he utters seems the truth. He appears not more than twenty-five or twenty-six, yet he is thirty-three. He looks like a college young man, or a military cadet, tall, lithe in form, slender, muscular and always self-possessed.

He has dark brown eyes and dark hair. He looks and talks like a well educated, well-mannered and properly conducted American young man of good family. In conversation he makes no mistakes in grammar and pronunciation; never becomes excited or loses his temper. In a word, he is a self-possessed, fascinating young man, who knows the world and many of the noted people in it.

Wichita Colleges

Sickner Conservatory Notes.

Continued from Fourteenth Page.

radio for some time, has returned to Wichita and is again an earnest student in the piano department.

Mr. H. C. Baker has entered the guitar department.

Miss Louise Irwin has resumed her piano studies.

Miss Nettie Stacy is a new pupil in the piano department.

Miss Laura Critzer, piano student, is out of town visiting friends.

Miss Olive Smith, Belle Plaine, Kansas, has returned from Colorado to her piano studies.

Miss Pauline Grafton, a member of the piano school, leaves Wichita on a short vacation.

Miss, an advanced piano student, has gone to Colorado on a short vacation.

Mr. E. F. Baker made a pleasant visit and spoke very highly of the marked improvement shown in his daughter's playing since she entered the piano school of the conservatory.

Mr. L. W. Francis, Topeka, Kan., was a welcome visitor.

Miss May Bagley, Ft. Smith, Ark., called Friday.

Mrs. B. J. Naugher, Mr. A. W. Jones, Addell Perrell, Lydia Toffman, Mrs. E. R. Walden, Mrs. Burke, Anna Naugher, City Mrs. L. H. Carr, Higgins, Tex., Miss Lena Arnold, Lake Charles, La., were among the visitors at the conservatory.

Following is the program given last Friday at the Friday afternoon recital:

Inquietude..... Baunfelder

..... Helen Burk

The Golden Road (Reverie).....Englemann

..... Myrtle Kerbaugh

Musical Resume of the Weew.....

..... Miss Bessie Smith

Serenade, Op. 25.....Chaminade

..... Miss McKinley

Judith (Scene and Aria).....Concone

..... Emma Franck

Troika (Slight ride).....Tschalkowsky

..... Harriet Stanley

..... Kelso School Notes.

Ellen Smith has returned from her summer outing and reports having spent a most delightful vacation, is much refreshed and ready to resume her music with renewed interest.

Bettie Klein is an interested pupil. She is an unusually musical little pupil and will make rapid progress.

Mrs. Burns has enrolled and is greatly pleased with the method.

A new and very artistic catalogue of the Kelso school in Chicago has been received.

The recital given last night was an artistic success. The hall was crowded with an extraordinary large and enthusiastic audience. Miss Florence Wickmiller, the pianist of the evening, has made wonderful progress. In the two summers she has spent under Mrs. Hays' instruction. Ten selections, varying greatly in style and played from memory, proved the superior quality of her work and met the high expectations of her friends as well as demonstrated by frequent and hearty applause.

Her playing was distinguished by brilliant, clean execution, delicacy of touch, adequate force, intelligence in phrasing, excellence of tone technique, and pedal effects.

Miss Springkne's numbers were well chosen and given in a masterly manner. Her grace, well modulated voice, charming, her natural and forceful interpretations won the heart of her audience and called forth well merited applause. Her work shows the result of careful planning, taking study under the direction of a master of the art and was so highly appreciated by the audience that an encore was demanded, to which she very gracefully responded.

Miss McClung possesses a beautiful soprano voice of excellent quality and has the instinct and feeling of a true artist. She sang artistically with great purity of tone and excellent conception.

Her work shows the result of careful planning, taking study under the direction of a master of the art and was so highly appreciated by the audience that an encore was demanded, to which she very gracefully responded.

The performers must have felt a thrill of gratification over the reception they received. The following was the program:

Mendelssohn..... Priest's March

..... Mendelssohn..... Etude

Gottschalk..... Pasquinade

..... Miss Wickmiller

Thos. Dixon, Jr.—Scene From "The Leopard Spots"..... Miss Springkne

Chopin..... Valse Op. 9, No. 1

..... Gavotte and Nocturne

..... Romance

Chopin..... Valse Op. 70, No. 1

..... Miss Wickmiller

..... Marguerite

Chadwick..... Nocturne

..... Miss McClung

..... Bridal Procession

..... Mendelssohn..... Hunting Song

..... Mendelssohn.....

Paul Lawrence Dunbar..... Confidance

..... Miss Springkne

Schubert—(two pieces)..... March Militaire

..... Miss Wickmiller, Mrs. Hays, Miss Hart, Miss McClung

ONE VALUE OF POULTRY.

We have found poultry manure one of the best starters for melons, squashes, etc. It should be as free as possible from long litter and made fine; then, before planting, thoroughly mix a small quantity of the manure with the soil of each hill. After the plants appear, a small quantity scattered about the hills on the surface will stimulate growth and aid in keeping the bugs away.

Films of soap bubble have been measured to a thickness of the four-millionth part of an inch.

At Work With the Farmer

POULTRY DESTROY INSECTS.

There is one valuable advantage of keeping poultry on the farm that is generally overlooked, and that is the vast number of insects destroyed by them, says the Farmers' Advocate.

If every insect destroyed by a hen in a day were counted and an estimate made of the number of insects eaten by a flock of twenty-five hens, it would show that hens are more useful in that respect than many are supposed.

When busy at work scratching, the hen seizes many grubs and worms, while the larvae of insects also assist in providing them with food.

A flock of turkeys will search every nook and corner of a field for insects and as a turkey can consume a large amount of food it will make away with a vast number of them each day.

The active guinea is ever on the search for insects. It does not scratch, but every blade of grass is looked over, and it rarely comes up to the barnyard to seek food. Its industry prompts it to secure its own food, and in so doing hundreds of insects are destroyed.

The ravenous duck, whose appetite seems never satisfied will attempt to seek enough in the fields, and it captures not only insects, but the field mouse and small reptiles with its talons. If other food is not plentiful, but if insects abound they will be content with eating them in preference to anything else.

DAIRYING AND FERTILIZING.

The New Jersey experiment station has conducted some experiments with the idea of illustrating the extent to which soil fertility is accumulated when dairy animals are kept on the farm. Twenty-three cows in 1896 consumed 9.40 tons of bran, 8.30 tons of dry brewers grains, 6.10 tons of corn meal, and 4.35 tons of linseed meal, these foods containing 1,700 pounds of nitrogen. In 1897 twenty-five cows consumed 12.5 tons of bran, 8.15 tons of dry brewers grains, 4.30 tons of corn meal, and 4.45 tons of linseed meal; the total amount of nitrogen in this food being 1,781 pounds. The same number of cows in 1898 consumed 14.50 tons of bran, 10.25 tons of dry brewers grains, 5 tons of corn meal, 3.50 tons of linseed meal, and 1.75 tons of rice meal, this food containing 2,150 pounds of nitrogen. The food of the three lots mentioned contained, respectively, 383, 138 and 462 pounds of phosphoric acid, also 462, 562 and 653 pounds of potash, respectively. The food was contained in the milk of the twenty-three cows of 1896, 84 pounds of nitrogen, this being 851 pounds less nitrogen than was contained in the food consumed. In 1897 the milk contained 927 pounds of nitrogen, this being 854 pounds less than the amount supplied in the food. The herd in 1898 were supplied in the milk with 1,154 pounds more nitrogen. In 1896 there was 640 pounds more phosphoric acid supplied in the feed than was contained in the milk; in 1897, 761 pounds and in 1898, 954 pounds; of potash the food contained 214 pounds more than the milk in 1896, 291 more in 1897, and 233 more in 1898. To summarize these results, it may be said that during the three years of the experiment the cows have removed from the farm, what must be the result when the milk is taken? It is simply this: that the amount is practically nil, being less than \$1 for every 400 worth of dairy products sold. There is no system of farming that does so great an extent of conserving elements as dairymen, and especially so when the butter fat is removed and the skim milk left on the farm to be fed to the calves and hogs.

SAVE HEIFER CALVES.

Butter has been very high, and so are cows and beef. There are other causes, evidently, besides the cost of grain that have kept the prices of butter at such unusual figures during a time of year when they are pretty apt to go the other way.

Cows may not have done as well since last fall as in most seasons from various causes and this was the worst of them, account of the diminished yield of butter and higher prices. At the latter part of April the receipts at the Boston market were a full quarter less than a year ago, and it had been more than this for the previous two months.

The "New England Homestead," produces facts to account for the rise and probable continuance of higher prices for dairy products, which appear to be worthy of credence. The most important factor is the shortage of milk cows in the United States. Since 1890 the population has gained 22 per cent, while the number of milk cows has decreased 19 per cent. In other words, population has increased several times as fast as the number of cows on which dependence must be made for supplies of milk, butter and cheese.

This is the average for the whole United States, yet there is a greater difference in some parts than others. In Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois, population increased nearly 21 per cent in the last decade, while the number of milk cows gained but 5.1 per cent. In New England the gain in the number of milk cows was 8.8 per cent, while the population made a gain of 15 per cent. The poorest showing was in the great dairy states of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, where the dairy herds increased 19 per cent and the dairy herds only 3 per cent in a little more.

The increasing amount of milk and cream that is continually being called for by people in the cities and large villages, necessitates the extending of the routes for their collection farther and farther into the country, is also a fact that should not be overlooked in this matter of demand and supply.

These are some of the causes, at least, that show conclusively that there is a deficiency in dairy stock that farmers should undertake to supply.

The high prices for meat results in the feeding of many calves for the butcher. At such times it is quite a profitable business, but it should be properly pursued. Farmers should not be induced to sell their most promising heifer calves for this purpose, even at good prices, as they should be saved for the farm for cows, or if all are not wanted, they will sell readily either as heifers or cows to those who desire superior work.

CARE OF MILCH COWS.

It is not best to milk a cow too close to the period of calving. She should be

allowed to go dry for six weeks at least, as she should not be taxed to produce milk during the last few weeks. It must be the duty of the farmer to feed such cows very carefully, as milk fever may result if they are made very fat.

SOUTHERN HOG RAISING.

In answer to a correspondent, Prof. Tracy, of the Memphis Commercial-Appel, has the following to say of hog raising:

Our correspondent states that he has made a beginning by buying a pair of registered Berkshires. That is certainly a right beginning, for if it pays to raise any hogs it pays to raise the best. Whether Berkshire, or Poland-China or some other breed is the best is a matter which depends largely on the man who owns the animals, but there is no question but that pure bloods of almost any breed are better than scrubs, as they will grow more rapidly and will make more pork with the same expense for feed.

The best place for keeping hogs is in a field which is large enough to furnish good grazing, which has some shade, and a liberal supply of pure water; and of the three we believe pure water the most necessary. It is true that hogs will live, and will often do fairly well, where they have no water except what they get from a stagnant mudhole, but they will always do much better with pure water, as they will be more thrifty, less liable to disease, will reach maturity sooner. Shade from the hot sun and comfortable sleeping quarters are almost as necessary as pure water, and should always be provided. Trees furnish the best shade, and are far better than the little 6x10 shelters used by some. Anyone who uses the shelter in summer should be obliged to stay under one of them for an hour, and he would never trust to another. Such a shelter is very good protection from rain, but is worse than useless for providing a cool place on a hot day. Alfalfa is doubtless the best pasture plant for hogs, and the man who has a good alfalfa pasture need have no trouble in making pork profitably. Where alfalfa can not be grown Bermuda grass, melilotus and lespedeza make substitutes. Where a permanent pasture can not be secured it is not difficult to make a good pasture, and which will not only furnish the exercise and course force needed but a considerable part of the needed grain feed also, and a selection can be made which will give a succession of grazing crops lasting nearly or quite the entire year. Oats and vetch, sorghum, corn, sweet potatoes, cowpeas, peanuts, cassava and artichokes all make excellent feed, can be grown with little expense, and in nearly all climates some one or more of them can be grazed from January until December. It is always better to grow several of these grazing crops rather than to have large fields of only one or two, as the greater variety the yield of meat per acre.

The growing and grazing of such crops require considerable fencing and some labor. Hogs are wasteful grazers when turned into rank pasture, and a great saving of feed can be effected by growing the different grazing crops in long, narrow fields which can be divided into several by movable cross fences. By frequent changes of the grazing fields one acre of land can be made to yield abundant grazing for at least ten full-grown animals, or for a correspondingly larger number of younger animals and pigs.

With such grazing it is not a difficult matter to make a spring 125 to 150 pounds by the time cold weather comes, and no corn will be needed, except during the last month or six weeks before it is killed.

CARE OF BROOD SOWS.

The brood sow should be fed sparingly for the first few days after farrowing, increasing gradually, that the appetite of the young may keep pace with milk production. Injudicious feeding often causes loss through an undue stimulation of the milk functions, the production of a quantity greater than the young can consume, inducing irritation, and finally indigestion of the milk, the sufferer not being killed or starved by young, and is denoted by her erring owner in unmeasured terms.

FEED FOR HOGS.

The hog gets at any time in his life less variety in his food than any other kind of stock. This is especially true when he is being fattened. There are other grains that have quite as good fattening qualities as corn. A mixture of oats and barley, or peas and barley ground together, makes a feed that will not only fatten, but will also furnish the due proportion of lean meat that is required to make beautiful and easily digested pork.

WAX FROM OLD COMBS.

Extracting wax from old combs in cold weather can be easily done by using an old bread pan with one corner of its rim cut out. Dip the combs in water and put them in the pan; when it is full, put it into the oven of a common kitchen stove. With the cut corner of the pan project the wax from the combs. Break the wax out of the corner so that when the wax melts it will run to the cut corner and drop into a vessel set to receive it—Farm Journal.

OLD SOWS FOR BREEDING.

Our readers should think twice before deciding to turn off the large old sows and breed from their young ones, for with the older ones there is less risk, and when coupled with a mature, vigorous animal, they will produce stronger pigs, better boned pigs and more pigs than immature animals; indeed we can hardly expect sturdy, perfect offspring from these. Yes, keep the good old breeder on the place as long as she remains such.

TO PREVENT CHOLERA.

One of the cheapest and most effective preventive measures against hog cholera is to clean up in and about the pens and yards; the rich manure obtained will, if spread on the fields and plowed under, more than pay the cost. It is true that rich foods make rich manure, therefore the manure from the pig pen should be the best on the farm, but it is quite generally wasted. We clean the cow stable regularly and well; why not the pig pen?

VALUE OF WOOD ASHES.

It is seldom that a farmer can accumulate a sufficient amount of wood ashes for a large field, but on farms where wood is used there is a limited supply, which can be used to good use on the garden or on the young crops. Ashes are excellent also on all grass lands and in orchards. They are applied broadcast, in any quantity desired, as many as 50 bushels per acre having been used on certain soils.

CLASSIFIED WANTS

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

(Continued from Fifteenth Page.)

FOR SALE—A good farm of 600 acres, located 6 miles north of Hamilton, Kan., in the Sharon valley; 120 acres extra nice land; 120 in cultivation; balance in native grass; good 4-story house; good cellar; good well with wind pump; land good for either wheat or corn. This is real money in the land. Can be bought much less than its real value. Inquire at the Kansas National Bank, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—A good farm of 600 acres, located 6 miles north of Hamilton, Kan., in the Sharon valley; 120 acres extra nice land; 120 in cultivation; balance in native grass; good 4-story house; good cellar; good well with wind pump; land good for either wheat or corn. This is real money in the land. Can be bought much less than its real value. Inquire at the Kansas National Bank, Topeka, Kan.

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